The works of brett nortje part 98.

I sometimes feel i can read a card before it is picked up by the other players of poker, and i often am right! yes i am! now, how do we make others do the same? could come in useful...

If we want to read the situation, we need to read habitat, information and energies around us. this could be done by uploading nature scenes to the soldiers and having them understand the 'setup' of the scene before it happens, i am suggesting watching paint balls and nature scenes and also the stock market.

Some of them will learn quicker than others, and some might not learn at all. are you familiar with the game x com's psy labs? this will be similar, except i believe at the moment everyone may have a 'gift' with this.

I am talking about flashing them information for like an hour, then experimenting to see if they can tell where the enemy is, what the card is, and so forth.

I have heard my theories about modifying the human body with genetic modifications was a success. basically, i made the muscles of someone more responsive and stronger. i now want to make the people getting affected by this technology get better reactions, more mental stability and more other stuff.

So, if we want to make people react faster, we need to tweak the communications between the nerves and the muscles and brain and so forth. this means making them more sensitive, yes?

To do this we need to get the relays working faster. for this to happen, we need to first of all start with the neurons in the brain. we need them to work better, yes? for this to happen, we need to observe the insect known as the fly.

If we were to observe the fly, they have an advanced 'reflex system.' this is evident with their hardness to kill, yes? we need to get the same sensory system and sensitivity for the people receiving this treatment.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fly**
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> *Flies have a mobile head with eyes and in most cases have large compound eyes on the sides of the head, with three small ocelli on the top. For visual course control, flies optic flow field is analyzed by a set of motion-sensitive neurons.[5] A subset of these neurons is thought to be involved in using the optic flow to estimate the parameters of self-motion, such as yaw, roll, and sideward translation.[6] Other neurons are thought to be involved in analyzing the content of the visual scene itself, such as separating figures from ground using motion parallax.*[7][8]*The H1 neuron is responsible for detecting horizontal motion across the entire visual field of the fly, allowing the fly to generate and guide stabilizing motor corrections mid-flight with respect to yaw.[9] Theantennae take a variety of forms, but are often short, which reduces drag while flying.Because no species of fly has teeth or any other organ or limb that allows them to eat solid foods, flies consume only liquid food or finely granular foods, such as pollen, and their mouthparts and digestive tracts show various modifications for such diets. Female Tabanidae use knife-like mandibles and maxillae to make a cross-shaped incision in the hosts' skin and then lap up the blood. The gut includes large diverticulae, allowing the insect to store small quantities of liquid after a meal.[4]*
>
> *For detailed anatomy explore[10] which uses examples from the 4 major fly groups (Lower Diptera, Lower Brachycera, Acalyptrate, Calyptrate) representing different anatomical expressions.*

So, we need to have the same system the fly has for reactions - the motion sensitive neurons - for the people. this means, of course, we need to get more neurons into the brains of the people. to do this we need to either operate or build the system with chemicals, yes?

Now, to get this right, we need to get more motion sensitive neurons added to the brain. for that to work we need to inject the neurons into the head, make them find their way there, and then make sure the cells link up and divide, of course.

One thing i am big on is sixth sense. now, what creature has a great sixth sense?

> Originally Posted by **http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals/photos/11-animals-that-have-a-sixth-sense/spiders**
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> *All spiders have unique mechanoreceptory organs called slit sensilla, which allow them to sense minute mechanical strains on their exoskeleton. This sixth sense makes it easy for spiders to judge things like the size, weight, and possibly even the type of creature that gets caught in their webs.*
> *It may also help them tell the difference between the movement of an insect and the movement of the wind, or even a benign blade of grass, as it moves across the web.*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT6rlIKK*
> *These majestic gelatinous creatures have specialized balance receptors called statocysts that allow them to orient themselves among the ocean's currents.*
> *Since they don't have a centralized nervous system, comb jellies also rely on this specialized sense to better coordinate the movements of their cilia to reel in food.*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT77dg4B*
> *Venomous snakes of this family of are most easily identified by a pair of deep "pits" that can be found between the nostril and the eye. These pits are actually heat-sensing organs that allow the snakes to see in infrared — an invaluable sixth sense for a predator that often hunts at night. The sense is so sensitive that pit vipers can accurately judge the distance and size of their prey even when their other senses are deprived.*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT7I7c90*
> *Many migratory birds have an amazing ability to detect Earth's magnetic*

> *field, a sense they utilize like a compass to navigate great distances. This sense is called magnetoreception, and few birds perform it better than pigeons, especially domestic homing pigeons.*
> *Pigeons have iron-containing structures in their beaks, which are arranged in a complex three-dimensional pattern. This gives the birds an acute sense of spatial orientation, allowing them to identify their geographical positi*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT7R2S8Q*
> *Many insectivorous bats, often referred to as "microbats", are* capable of using echolocation *to catch their prey and for navigating through dark caves and the night sky.*
> *They have a larynx capable of generating ultrasound, which they emit through their mouths or nose. As the sound echoes through their surroundings, sound waves bounce back and give the bats a radar-like "view" of their surroundings. In fact, these bats often have strange, wrinkled faces that function like an ear to better pick up the sound.*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT7fjotw*
> *These bizarre, duck-billed, egg-laying mammals* have an incredible sense of electroreception *that is similar to the sixth sense of sharks. They use electroreceptors within the skin of their bills to detect the electrical field that gets generated when their prey contracts its muscles.*
>
> *A platypus swings its head from side to side while swimming as a way to enhance this sense. The bill is also lined with mechanoreceptors, which give the animal an acute sense of touch and make the platypus' bill its primary sense organ.*
>
> *Read more: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/ani...#ixzz3VT7qpMa4*

I am sure a lab could find out ways to blend this into the nerves of the receptors and minds of the people that are to partake in this experiment, yes?

Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chameleon**

> *Some chameleon species are able to change their skin coloration. Different chameleon species are able to vary their colouration and patternthrough combinations of pink, blue, red, orange,*

> *green, black, brown, light blue, yellow, turquoise, and purple.* [12]*Color change in chameleons has functions in social signaling and in reactions to temperature and other conditions, as well as in camouflage. The relative importance of these functions varies with the circumstances, as well as the species. Color change signals a chameleon's physiological condition and intentions to other chameleons.*[13][14] *Chameleons tend to show darker colors when angered, or attempting to scare or intimidate others, while males show lighter, multicolored patterns when courting females.* [15]
> *Some species, such as Smith's dwarf chameleon, adjust their colors for camouflage in accordance with the vision of the specific predator species (bird or snake) by which they are being threatened.*[16]
> *The desert-dwelling Namaqua chameleon also uses color change as an aid to thermoregulation, becoming black in the cooler morning to absorb heat more efficiently, then a lighter grey color to reflect light during the heat of the day. It may show both colors at the same time, neatly separated left from right by the spine.* [*citation needed*]

So, some people i hear like to go out in wet suits at night. this is fun! what about if the suit could change colors quickly? it would need a power supply and to be genetic rather than digital, yes? this would make it cheaper and more flexible.

I would like it to be a wet suite, of sorts, drawing on the heat of the occupant for energy. i would like it to merely mirror the surrounds of the area, or, more advanced i suppose, would be to a scanner system, which would get in the way of the marines, yes?

Mow, i suggest it merely picks up pigment with the 'heels' of the suite or small sensors on the forearms o the suite too, yes? a am talking nearly nanobot sensory system to tell the suite genetically how to blend in.